

THE WEEKLY LANCASTER

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

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Interesting from Charleston—Major Anderson's Loyalty.

A Charleston correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

I cannot refrain from telling you what came to my knowledge in a very direct way, respecting the former. It is a well known fact that Jefferson Davis and Gov. Pickens have been continuously corresponding with him, and I happen to know from one of the aids of Gov. Pickens, that the last proposition made to him was to resign his command in the United States Army, and accept the position of Brigadier General in the Southern Army. My informant, who is a man with a very high sense of honor, and one who very much despises the late conduct of General Twiggs, tells me that Major Anderson immediately and indignantly rejected the offer, and gave his correspondent to understand that he had hoped that their former knowledge of his character as a soldier would have prevented any such proposition from being presented to him. The people here were very anxious, when they discovered that there was "no back down" in the Major, to stop his market supplies, and to commence starving him out; but they have been continued by the express desire of Jeff. Davis, who was always on terms of personal friendship with the Major—and so lately as this morning his boat brought a good supply of poultry, vegetables, and other of the good things of life.

A TRAITOROUS NORTHERN PARSON.

The Rev. Mr. Vandye of Brooklyn went yesterday to Morris Island, with Mr. Peck—the gentleman who entertains him—and endury white neck-clothed fire eaters among them that queer individual, "Parson Yates," better known as the "lightning parson." Mr. Vandye is said to have watched the preparations for slaughtering Major Anderson without a word of protest. His only expressions were satisfaction at their complete and invincible character. Will you kindly ask your neighbors at Brooklyn whether or not they want this gentleman back?

POST OFFICE REFORMATION.

I have been both to believe what I have often heard broadly stated here, namely, that the letters passing through the Charleston Post Office were anything but sacred. From circumstances that have just come to my personal knowledge, I have no hesitation in saying that there exists at the present moment a Committee within the walls of the United States Post Office, which has been organized for the purpose of supervising all Northern correspondence. The "high-toned" gentlemen of Charleston have stooped to tamper with the mails. That which, under the law, is punishable with imprisonment and hard labor, is, in spite of the law, practised in a wholesale and reckless manner.

DISTRESS AMONG THE WORKING CLASSES.

The working classes are getting into a worse position every day. The demand for labor is decreasing every hour. The prices of provisions will be largely increased within the next week, and these two tangible and very forcible facts are more likely than anything else to bring the national troubles to a settlement.

Parson Brownlow and the Governorship of Tennessee.

Parson Brownlow announces himself a candidate for the Governorship of Tennessee looking to the "unbought and untainted people of the State" for election. He says he stands by the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, regarding the States that have gone out of the Union as guilty of treason, the election of Mr. Lincoln as affording no ground for secession; and, if elected, pledges himself to refuse to convene the Legislature, or take any step that would advance the cause of secession. He indorses the inaugural of Mr. Lincoln as temperate, conservative, and national; and thus speaks of the movers of disunion:

The leaders in this movement to dissolve this Union, the great citadel of our liberties, and the depository of the hopes of the human race, will go down to their graves without any halo of glory surrounding their brows, while on their heads will be gathered the hissing curses of generations, horrible as the forked-tongued snakes of Medusa!

Their ghosts will stand on the highest and blackest of empires of infamy—the degradation of mankind. Having made a traitor's death, they will each and all fill a traitor's grave; over which there will be no requiem but the groans of the oppressed and the execrations of the good. Their monuments will be of human bones upon foundations slippery with human blood. However high may have been their elevation in office, their fall will be like that of Lucifer. And whilst from their bad eminence they shall turn from beholding the glories of that Constitution and Union, against which they rebelled in the year of Grace, 1861, to survey the barren waste, the boundless and bottomless pits of Secession, they will exclaim like Lucifer, their "illustrious predecessors."

"Paradise, happy field where joy forever dwells! Hail horror! hell infernal world! and thou, Profoundest hell! receive thy new possessors!"

The Mails Burnt on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Thirty-five mail pouches were on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, burnt Wednesday night among them the St. Louis and Louisville mails of the 19th, and the Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Pittsburgh of the 20th for Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington. The Harrisburg mail was saved. A special agent has gone to secure the remains of the letters, which will be sent to the dead letter office.

If five and a-half yards make a perch, how many will make a cat-fish?

Reaction in Florida.

A recent letter from Jacksonville, Florida, to a gentleman in New York says:— "Secession, so rampant when we arrived here in December, is clearly in its declining stage. The custom house has begun to collect duties for the State of Florida, otherwise there appears on the surface no evidence of State Government. The President's Inaugural made a little excitement, but even that seems to have died away. Union men are as thick as hops here in Jacksonville, though this is the hot bed of secession in East Florida. One of the principal men in the place told me to-day that if an election were held in the State, two thirds of the votes would be found on the Union side. However this may be, I am satisfied by my own observation that the fever is dying out very rapidly, and unless some speedy stimulant be applied, there is great danger of resulting syncope. The Union men here sound the idea of any danger to the Union feeling resulting from the reinforcement of the forts. The lines are fast being definitely drawn, and most men are for the one government or the other, squarely and implicitly. The Union men publicly avow their sentiments, and I think a little time only is wanted to enable them to carry all before them in this State.

Mexican Affairs.

A contributor to the Crisis, published at Columbus, by Hon. S. Medary, transmits to that paper the appended extract from a letter written him by Ex President Juarez. I have at last accomplished that which my heart's desire and prayer was, "the establishment of my Government and people at the City of Mexico." After performing this, to entire satisfaction both to myself and followers, I leave the affairs of Government in the hands of one who possesses unlimited qualifications and experience both as a military chief and statesman, and one whom we do confide in, as the indorsement of a Government upon that which I established at Vera Cruz. His Cabinet is composed of, as you are aware, able, and well tried statesmen. I retire after concluding my sought for course satisfactorily, ready and willing to stand by and protect our people, and give a protection to the American flag and the American citizen, who is doubly welcome within our circles. God help us in our object.

A New Sort of Reconstruction.

The New Orleans Picayune is beginning to think that Mr. Lincoln's Administration means peace, and hopes not for a reconstruction of the Union on the old basis. The thirty four States, "E Pluribus Unum," under one Constitution, but if so it must be, the same Union in fact though not in the same form, a union between two, instead of thirty four Confederacies, a union of common interests, of common security, and of common aims and ends? These must always be the same in the time to come, as they have been ever, in the time that has passed. These no secessions, no separations, no disruptions can change. They inhere in the very geography of the country, as composite and controlling elements of our existence as Americans; and it may be, after temporary interruptions, and struggles, and impediments, which will eventually all be removed from our path—they will all have "their perfect work."

A Rebuke.

The Southern Union papers administer some wholesome rebukes to Northern doughface editors at times, which should shame them into the adoption of a decent course. Here is one from the Louisville Journal to the Courier as published at Louisville which will apply nicely to the disunion organs about here. Read it.

If there had been any difficulty as to the real meaning of Lincoln's inaugural, it is plainly interpreted by the Black Republicans. They construe it into the avowal of a crafty policy for the subjugation of the South, and are in ecstasies over it.

We have looked over the face of the waters with anxious gaze to see if the deluge of misrepresentation was not subsiding. We have yet to find a paper which proposes the subjugation of the South, or one which is in ecstasies over Mr. Lincoln's inaugural as the avowal of such a policy. But our moody neighbor of the Courier sees everything through his prejudices. He takes savage delight in gritting his teeth hard, pulling his hair, and fancying that he is terribly abused and the South with him. Even while the eastern skies seem bright with assurances of blessed peace, he frets and growls and won't be comforted. Why such a man as he now permits himself to appear, would have wrung the neck of the dove when it brought the olive leaf to the ark, because it showed that the waters were abating from off the earth.—Louisville Journal.

The Last Word.

Is the most dangerous of infernal machines. Husband and wife should no more strive to get it than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb-shell. Married people should study each other's weak points as skaters look for the weak parts of the ice, in order to keep off them. Ladies who marry for love should remember, that the union of angels with women has been forbidden since the flood. The wife is the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies, like husbands generally are, from flying off into space. The wife who would probably discharge her duties must never have a soul "above buttons." Don't trust too much to good temper when you get into an argument. Sugar is the substance most universally diffused through all natural products! Let married people take the hint from this provision of nature.

Disensions of the Secession.

We have already published extracts from the August (Ga.) Constitutionalist, the Jackson Mississippian, and other leading papers in the Cotton States, complaining of the non-submission of the permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy to a popular vote. The Vicksburg Whig copies the editorial remarks of the latter paper, the following sentence of which we give for a second time produce:

There is no way of evading the premises we have assumed; hence the conclusion at which we have arrived is unavoidable, viz: That the Constitution for the permanent Government, before Mississippi becomes a party to the compact, must be submitted directly to the vote of the people of the State. If it is not done, the question of the right of the people to form their own Government, may require practical solution, before the new order is fully established. They will not hold themselves bound by a Government which they will have had no hand in creating.

To the above the Vicksburg Whig appends the following remarks:

Truly does our contemporary remark, that the people "will not hold themselves bound by a Government which they have had no hand in creating." We think the people have been too long ignored already. But far be it from us to urge any objections which might, in the least degree, be considered capricious. We now insist with the Mississippiian, that the ratification of the permanent Government to be perfect, must come from the directly expressed will of the people, through the ballot box. The structures of our neighbor upon the "wretched hotbed" of the Convention as exhibited in the extracts from the Ordinance it quotes, are perfectly proper, as they are contradictory and delusive. But we do not think it was the design of the Convention to have the action of the Montgomery Congress submitted to them, in opposition to submission to a vote of the people. On the contrary, from repeated conversations with members of the State Convention on this subject, we are led to the belief that it was their intention to have the permanent Government sent back to the State Convention, and by it submitted to the popular voice. However this may be, it is a matter of paramount importance that there should be no mistaking the demands of the people. To be brief, then, the permanent Government must be submitted to the popular will. And we be the man who stands behind the people and this inalienable right.

[From the American Agriculturist.]

TO EXPEL EARTHWORMS.—In answer to the query in last month's Basket, "Penny-sylvania" writes: We have not proved the common earthworm destructive to pot-plants, but have sometimes watered them with weak lime water—a small teaspoonful to a plant in a 2 qt. pot, and in less than twenty four hours have found at least three kinds secured in the saucers below, frequently in great numbers. The appearance of some of them made this quite satisfactory to have them removed from the tender roots. If they are not destroyed by the operation, it is of importance to displace them immediately after disturbing the pot, as they will often crawl back on finding their hiding place discovered.

HOW MUCH MANURE?—Mr. Boynton of Sandwich, Mass., has a well drained meadow of 44 acres, to which every November he applies the year's manure of 15 loads. As the result, he gets from 26 to 34 tons of hay annually, including two cuttings. The second growth, or after math, ranges from 7 to 10 tons.

PROTECTING TREES FROM SHEEP.—O. Jackson, Niagara Co., N. Y., writes that young trees may be protected from sheep which sometimes nibble and injure the bark by applying to the trunks a mixture of four quarts of hog manure with eight quarts of water. Put on this with a brush—the sheep will prefer nibbling the grass, and the application will not injure the trees.

CURE FOR GAGES.—J. W. Rockwell, Fairfield Co., Conn., writes that gages in fowls may be prevented by mixing cayenne pepper with their feed, a tablespoonful to a pint of meal, as soon as they are observed to sneeze. Previous to adopting this remedy, he lost nearly all his chickens, but for two years past in which it has been tried, all have been raised.

SHOOTING RATS.—ALSO WORRYING THEM OUT.—S. Paschel, of Chester Co., Penn., recommends shooting a few, and says the rest will follow. Wool should be used for gun wadding to avoid fire, and great care should be taken, as many barns have been set on fire with guns used in killing rats. [This method has often proved effectual, but few persons can afford the time to watch, wait for and shoot the pests.—Ed.]—In another case Mr. P. worried them out, by stopping up all new holes as soon as made, except one by which a steel trap was placed. The rats got disgusted and quit.

SOW GRASS SEED THIS MONTH.—The grasses have many enemies, and it is frequently necessary to sow seeds where the seed has not been taken well, or where the roots have been eaten badly by the worms. Wherever the grass is deficient, whether in pasture or meadow it is a good plan to sow seed at this season. As a rule, seed sown is not used when meadows are laid down to grass. After several years' experimenting we have never found seed to "take" so well, as when sown on frozen ground, say in the morning, the latter part of March or early in April. The alternate freezing and thawing at this early season, open cracks in the soil, and furnish the seed with that very slight covering which it needs; the heavy Spring rains also help to bury it. The use of the bush harrow and the roller would make the covering still more sure,

but we have never failed of a good result without resorting to them. In a few weeks the young clover and birds grass make their appearance, and yield a tolerable crop the first season. This is a great deal better than bare patches in the meadow, which will soon be covered over with sward or weeds, if not occupied by grass.

PAINTING BUILDINGS.—This topic has appropriately occupied the attention of several "Farmer's Clubs" the present winter. For the first coat or "priming," there appears to be nothing better than the old method of using white lead and oil. A thin mixture fills the pores of the wood better than a thick one. For a second coat, if three are used, a mixture of white lead and zinc is good. For the final coat, whether it be the second or third one, we prefer the zinc paint for white. Though costing more per pound it goes farther, and is on the whole quite as cheap as lead, while it retains its clear white color much better than lead which is tarnished by sulphurous gases arising from the manure around stables, and from the sink and other sources around the house. There is always enough of sulphurated hydrogen in the air to gradually darken any surface paint containing lead.

TO DESTROY POTATO BUGS.—In answer to a question in the last number of the American Agriculturist, for practical information how to get rid of it is insect, Mr. James M. Allen, Green Co., Ill., writes: Place a layer of dry straw beside the patch or if the plot be large, lay straw between every sixth and seventh rows. Pass over the field and with a branch or other suitable instrument, drive the bugs into the straw. Now take a fine bundle of straw set one end of it on fire and pass the blaze rapidly along the row of straw; the bugs will be destroyed. Repeat the process as often as they become troublesome.

LAWYERS OF OHIO.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

[No. 1.] AN ACT

To amend section fifteen of an Act entitled "An Act regulating the mode of administering the oaths of office and qualification of officers and judges," passed April 6, 1859.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section fifteen of the above described act be amended so as to read as follows:—Section fifteen. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to require any property exempt from levy or sale upon execution to be delivered up for payment of debts, or to authorize any property belonging to the wife before marriage, and not converted to the husband, to be taken in payment of the debts of her husband. If the assignor shall seek to avail himself of a homestead exemption under the provisions of this section it shall be the duty of the appraisers provided for in the third section of this act, to require the mode of administration of the oaths of office and qualification of officers and judges, passed March 14, 1859, to be amended so as to read as follows:—Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

RICHARD C. PARSONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT C. KIRK,
President of the Senate.

Passed January 25, 1861.

[No. 2.] AN ACT

To amend section two hundred and seventeen of an Act entitled "An Act of the jurisdiction and procedure before Justices of the Peace and of the duties of Constables in Civil Cases," passed March 14, 1859.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section two hundred and seventeen of an Act entitled "An Act of the jurisdiction and procedure before Justices of the Peace and of the duties of Constables in Civil Cases," passed March 14, 1859, be amended so as to read as follows:—Section 2. When a person is brought before a Justice of the Peace for a crime, the Justice may, previous to his issuing process, or at any time before trial, require such person to give security for the costs of suit, which may be done by depositing a sum of money deemed by the Justice to be sufficient to discharge the costs that may accrue in the action, or by giving an undertaking with surety approved by the Justice, payable to the adverse party, for the payment of all costs that may accrue in the action.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

ED. A. PARROTT, pro tem.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT C. KIRK,
President of the Senate.

Passed January 16, 1861.

[No. 3.] AN ACT

Making partial appropriations for the year 1861.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the following sums, in addition to former appropriations, be, and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury for general revenue purposes, for the year 1861, to-wit:—

For the per diem pay of the Lieutenant Governor, as President of the Senate; payment of members of the General Assembly; their clerks, assistants, clerks, sergeants at arms, and their assistants, and messengers, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the payment of printing for the State, and executive departments, and of the laws, journals, documents, reports, and other work ordered by the General Assembly, in accordance with the laws of the State, ten thousand dollars.

For the contingent fund of the Treasurer of the State, fifteen hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Ohio Penitentiary, ten thousand dollars.

For the payment of clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Common Schools, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of the clerk of the County Treasurer in making their semi-annual reports, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars.

For the completion of the enlargement of the Ohio Penitentiary, as provided in the act to provide for the enlargement of the Ohio Penitentiary, passed March 23, 1860, two thousand five hundred dollars.

RICHARD C. PARSONS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ROBERT C. KIRK,
President of the Senate.

Passed January 21, 1861.

[No. 4.] AN ACT

To amend sections one and two of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the surrender or transfer of Turnpikes and Plank Roads," passed April 17, 1857, be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section one of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the surrender or transfer of Turnpikes and Plank Roads," passed April 17, 1857, be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 2. That section two of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 3. That section three of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 4. That section four of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 5. That section five of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 6. That section six of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. That section seven of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. That section eight of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 9. That section nine of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 10. That section ten of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 11. That section eleven of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 12. That section twelve of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 13. That section thirteen of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 14. That section fourteen of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 15. That section fifteen of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 16. That section sixteen of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 17. That section seventeen of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 18. That section eighteen of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 19. That section nineteen of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 20. That section twenty of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 21. That section twenty-one of the above recited act be amended so as to read as follows:—

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